



Clifford K. Berryman

(1869-1949)

Portrait of Clifford K. Berryman

By Harris & Ewing, undated

*U.S. Senate Collection
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*Running for Office:
Candidates, Campaigns and the
Cartoons of Clifford K. Berryman*

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In 1886 at the age of 17, Clifford K. Berryman moved from Kentucky to Washington, DC, to work at the U.S. Patent Office, where he used his self-taught talents to draw patent illustrations. He left the Patent Office in 1891 to become a cartoonist's understudy for the Washington Post. Within five years, Berryman was chief cartoonist, a position he held until 1907 when he became the front-page cartoonist at the Washington Evening Star. Berryman drew political cartoons for the Star until his death in 1949 at the age of 80.

Washington political circles embraced Berryman's cartooning. Throughout his extraordinary career, he drew every Presidential administration from Grover Cleveland to Harry Truman. He satirized both Democratic and Republican political figures but never used outlandish caricature, which won him great respect from many politicians. With brilliantly simple pen strokes, Berryman created exacting portraiture that was both flattering and true to his subjects.

Berryman is most celebrated for his November 16, 1902, Washington Post cartoon, "Drawing the Line in Mississippi," which portrayed an image of the teddy bear for the first time. By some estimates, Berryman drew over 15,000 cartoons in his lifetime and his work was formally recognized in 1944 with a Pulitzer Prize for editorial cartooning. In 1949, President Harry Truman honored Berryman with a well-deserved compliment, "You are a Washington Institution comparable to the Monument."



Self-portrait of Clifford Berryman

1904

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“Drawing the Line in Mississippi”

By Clifford Berryman, 1902

Courtesy of the Berryman Family
Papers, 1828-1984
Archives of American Art
Smithsonian Institution

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“Gettin’ Awful Crowded!”

January 28, 1924

The Democratic race to challenge Republican President Calvin Coolidge in 1924 opened up when front-runner William McAdoo proved weaker than expected. This cartoon comments on the ever-growing field of potential candidates in the months leading up to the Democratic National Convention in New York City. Here Missouri Senator Jim Reed is the latest one to “throw his hat in the ring,” while the Democratic donkey worries about the crowded field. At the convention, former Ambassador John W. Davis received the nomination.

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“The Busy Bee” August 1, 1919

When former President Theodore Roosevelt—the clear favorite for the 1920 Republican Presidential nomination—died suddenly in January 1919, the race became wide open. With such a multitude of potential candidates having the proverbial “bee in their bonnets,” the G.O.P. Presidential bee could not keep up. The bee was a common character in Berryman’s cartoons representing political aspirations as the “buzz” in the potential candidate’s ear.

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“Not Afraid” August 9, 1905

Secretary of War William Howard Taft told President Theodore Roosevelt that his highest ambition was to serve as Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, but Roosevelt hoped Taft would run in the 1908 election as his successor. With Roosevelt's encouragement, Taft began to consider the option. In this cartoon Taft blocks the buzz of a potential Supreme Court nomination to better hear the enticing buzz of the Presidential bee. Berryman speculates that Taft may be succumbing to Roosevelt's wishes and is “not afraid” of running for President.

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**William Howard Taft
(recent reprint)**

By the Army Signal Corps,
ca. 1921-29
*Records of the Office of the Chief
Signal Officer
National Archives*

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*The White House,**June 30, 1921**To the**Senate of the United States.**I nominate*

William Howard Taft, of Connecticut,

to be Chief Justice of the United States, vice Edward Douglas White,

deceased.

Warren G. Harding

CONFIRMED JUN 30 1921

**President Warren G. Harding's
nomination of William Howard Taft
as Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court, June 30, 1921**

At the urging of President Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft ran for President in 1908 thus deferring his lifelong dream to be Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Taft was elected, served one term as President, and lost his bid for reelection. In 1921, President Warren G. Harding nominated Taft to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a position he held until 1930. Taft remains the only former President to serve as Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

*Records of the U.S. Senate
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“Two Bees or Not Two Bees—That is the Question!”

October 28, 1906

Theodore Roosevelt became President in 1901 after the assassination of William McKinley, just six months into their term. After winning the 1904 election, Roosevelt announced he would honor the two-term tradition by retiring in 1909. However, Roosevelt proved immensely popular and supporters urged him to run for an unprecedented third term. In this cartoon Roosevelt, dressed as Hamlet, stages an alternative rendition of the famous Shakespearian soliloquy. With the first- and second-term Presidential

bees behind him, Roosevelt looks to the third-term bee and wonders, “Two bees or not two bees—that is the question!”

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**President Theodore Roosevelt
(recent reprint)**

By Harris and Ewing, ca. 1901-08
*Records of the Office of the Chief
Signal Officer*
National Archives

From the Exhibit:

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“Yes, We Have No Ambitions Today!” July 1, 1928

This cartoon plays off a line from a popular 1923 song, “Yes, We Have No Bananas!” to characterize car maker Henry Ford’s Presidential ambitions—or lack thereof. Ford blames his busy schedule for his hesitation to jump into the “Presidential contest pool,” while eager supporters encourage him to “come on in!” Berryman was correct in his prediction: Ford chose not to pursue the Presidency.

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Henry Ford (recent reprint)

By Hartsook Photo, ca.1920
Prints and Photographs
Library of Congress

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Champ Clark May 25, 1912

Although House Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri was the favorite for the 1912 Democratic Presidential nomination, he also filed a declaration of candidacy for his seat in the House of Representatives. In this cartoon Clark remains firmly attached to his seat in the House while he reaches for the Presidential chair. His caution paid off after he lost the Presidential nomination to Woodrow Wilson but secured another term as Speaker of the House.

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“Will You?” February 7, 1916

As Woodrow Wilson's first Presidential term entered its final year, it was unclear whether he would run for a second term. State primary laws require candidates to declare their intention to run by a particular date, and Ohio's deadline was fast approaching. This cartoon, printed in the weeks leading up to Ohio's filing date, shows Miss Ohio inquiring if a bashful-looking Wilson would declare his candidacy before the state's deadline. Wilson eventually submitted his name to comply with Ohio state law but did not publicly declare his candidacy until later.

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Woodrow Wilson (recent reprint)

By National Photo Company
ca. 1913-20
Prints and Photographs
Library of Congress

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“The Nebraska Primary”

April 13, 1948

Primary elections begin with a large number of candidates, and as the primary season progresses, the field narrows until a single candidate remains. This cartoon, printed in the Washington Evening Star on the day of the critical 1948 Nebraska primary, shows the Republican Party elephant as a watchful mother chastising her “sons” for their bitter infighting. She knows a divisive primary may hurt the prospects of the party’s eventual nominee in the general election.

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“Golfing Season”

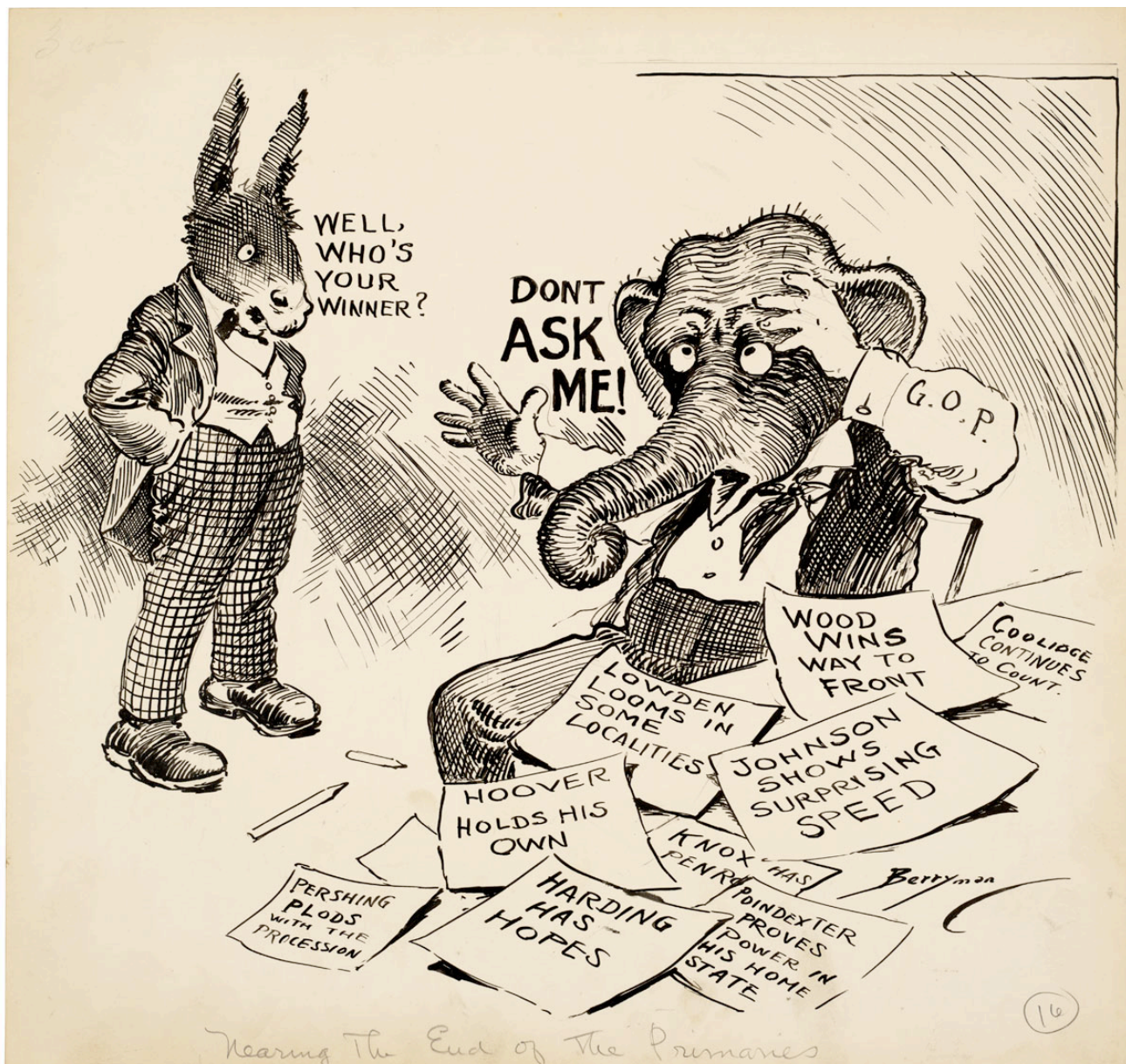
May 1, 1924

After a divisive primary, a political party may be unable to unite voters behind the chosen candidate in the general election. In 1924, Calvin Coolidge, the incumbent President, breezed through the Republican primary unopposed. As the Republicans advanced unscathed to the “convention putting green,” the Democratic candidates waged a hostile primary battle “off the fairway.” Coolidge won the election.

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“Nearing the End of the Primaries” May 3, 1920

Today candidates usually secure their party's nomination during the primary season, and the nominating convention merely provides the party's official stamp of approval. In 1920, however, when the primary process was still new, it did not produce a clear winner for the Republican Party. As the Republican convention neared, there was no front-runner for the G.O.P. Presidential nomination.

This cartoon shows the frazzled Republican elephant surrounded by conflicting newspaper headlines while the Democratic donkey makes pressing inquiries. Warren G. Harding was eventually chosen as the Republican nominee.

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“Ohio—the Mother of Presidents” May 21, 1912

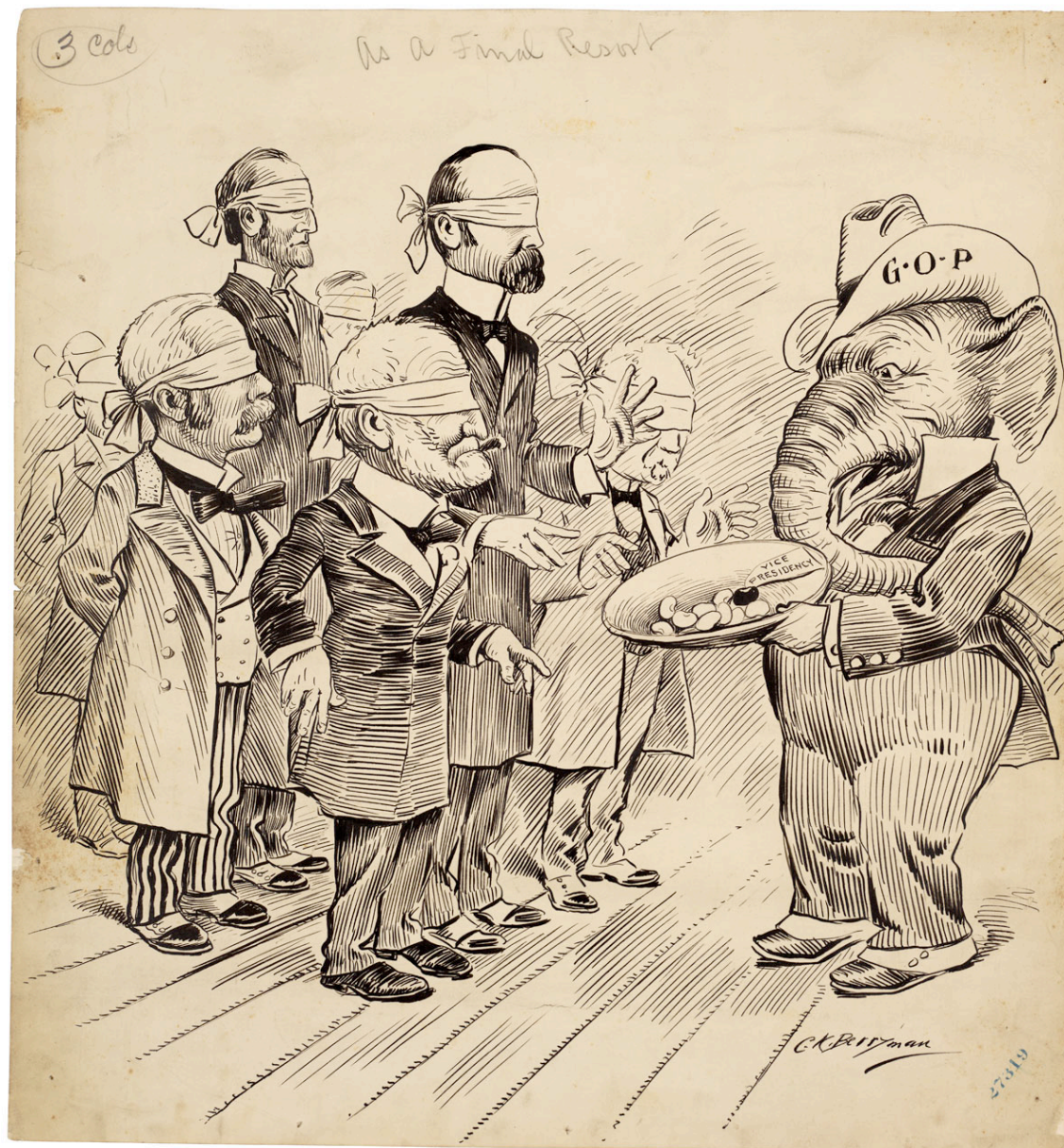
In 1912, former President Theodore Roosevelt returned to challenge the unpopular incumbent President William Howard Taft for the Republican nomination. This cartoon illustrates the critical Ohio primary with Taft tugging on one arm of “mother” Ohio—his birth place and home of the most Presidents. Roosevelt is shown tugging on her other arm, hoping to steal her away. Roosevelt handily won the Ohio

primary but ultimately lost the Republican Party nomination to Taft. Roosevelt went on to run in the general election as the nominee of the newly formed Bull Moose Party.

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“As a Final Resort”

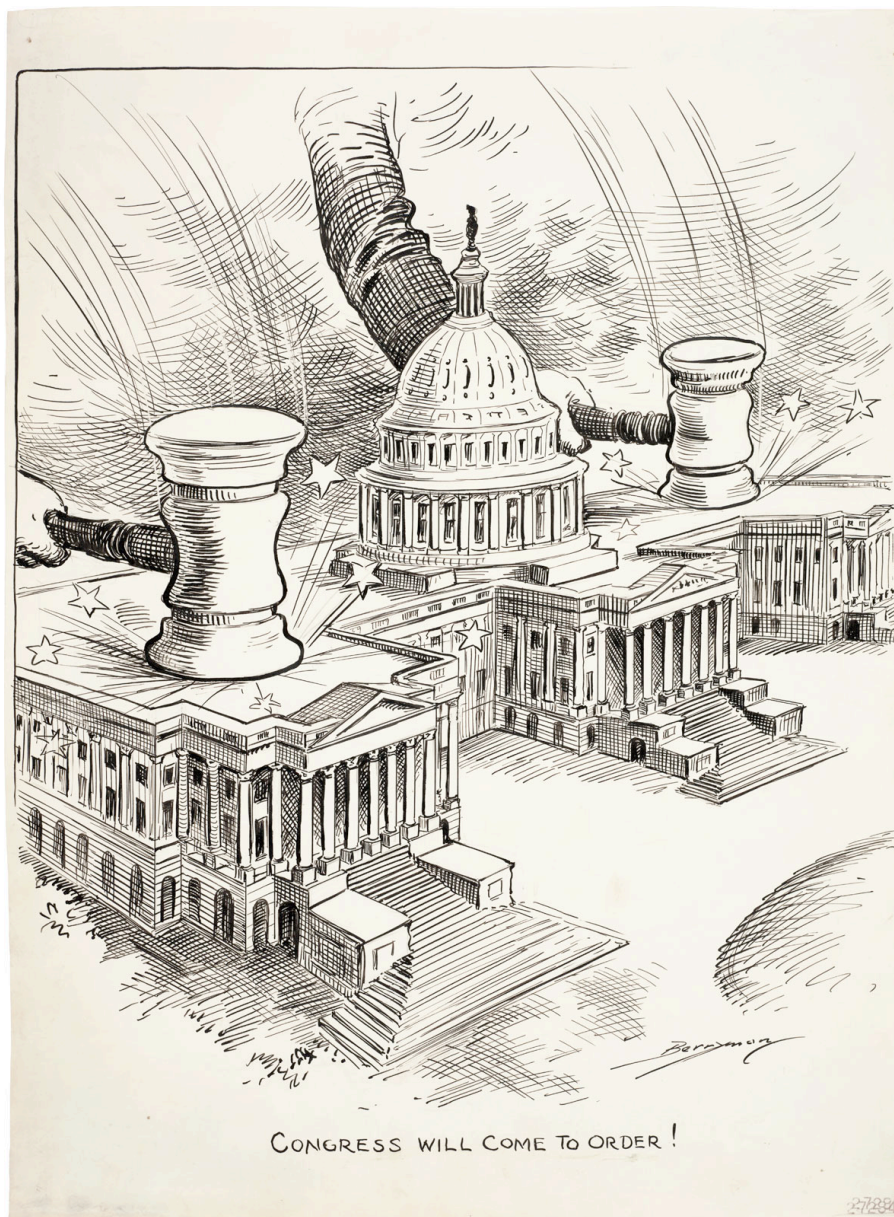
May 15, 1904

The Republicans' clear choice for their Presidential nominee in 1904 was President Theodore Roosevelt, but there was no front-runner for the Vice Presidential spot. In this cartoon, Berryman ponders whether the Republicans will use a lottery system to choose the candidate. Here a blindfolded group of potential Republican Vice Presidential nominees are shown hoping to draw the single black bean—representing the Vice Presidency—from the bowl. In the end, Charles Fairbanks of Indiana, the tall candidate in the front row, won the nomination by vote at the convention and joined Roosevelt on the ticket.

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“Congress Will Come to Order!” December 2, 1912

The ultimate prize of the congressional election is control over the two houses of Congress: the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. This cartoon shows Congress following the pivotal 1912 elections when the Democrats swept into power and captured majorities in both houses.

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“It’s Not Going to be Such a Restful Month at That!” August 25, 1921

This cartoon highlights the never-ending dilemma faced by members of Congress—explaining votes on various issues to the diverse interests back home. A worried congressman hurries home with a satchel in his hand and an armload of papers. His papers provide information on “questions to be answered, explanations, main reasons why I did not vote, answers to why I voted for...”

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“The ‘Come Back’” January 28, 1924

Republican “Uncle Joe” Cannon represented Illinois for many years in the House of Representatives, serving as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and later Speaker of the House. He was ousted as Speaker in 1910 and lost his reelection bid in the Democratic sweep of Congress in 1912. This cartoon shows Cannon—with his ever-present cigar—running toward the “Congressional Special” attempting a “come back” for his House seat in 1914. Cannon won the election and served in the House until 1923.

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Joseph Cannon (recent reprint)

By Underwood & Underwood
Washington, ca. 1921
Prints and Photographs
Library of Congress
[LC-USZ62-25454]

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“Have You Gentlemen Any Idea When You’re To Get Off?” July 26, 1912

The second session of the 62nd Congress began on December 4, 1911, and as the 1912 election neared, there was no end in sight. This cartoon has Uncle Sam dressed as a train conductor asking the House and Senate when they will adjourn so members could return home to campaign. Congress remained in session for another month after this cartoon was published.

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“Not Yet But Soon” August 26, 1912

This cartoon appeared on the last day of the lengthy second session of the 62nd Congress. Members of Congress were eager to return home to campaign for reelection and garner support for their party's Presidential candidate. Two threats of filibuster held up Congress's adjournment—a resolution on campaign finance and the House's refusal to accept the Senate's amendments to the general deficiency bill.

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“‘Figgering’ on the Returns” November 7, 1907

In this cartoon, William Jennings Bryan, William Randolph Hearst, and President Theodore Roosevelt closely examine the 1907 state and local election returns to try to predict the possible impact these returns may have on their own political futures. The books scattered around the floor suggest that forecasting the consequences that result from an election is as challenging as doing “infinitesimal calculus.”

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“The Fishin’ Season”

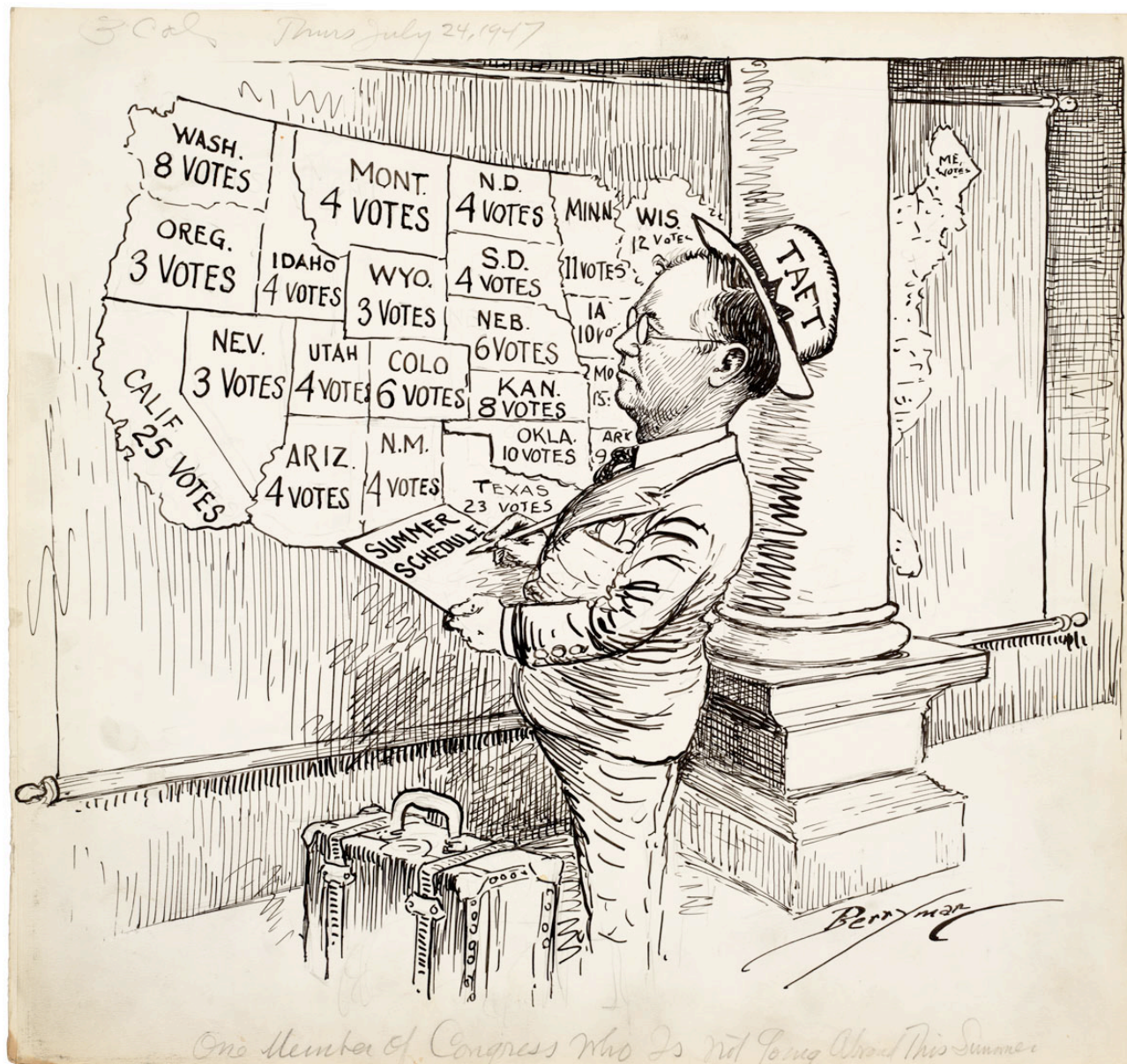
June 7, 1919

When this cartoon was published the 1920 Presidential election was nearly a year and a half away. There were no clear front-runners and both major parties were in need of a campaign platform that would lead their party to victory. The cartoon captures the Republican elephant and the Democratic donkey seated on the same log fishing on different sides of the “campaign issues pool.”

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“Summer Schedule”

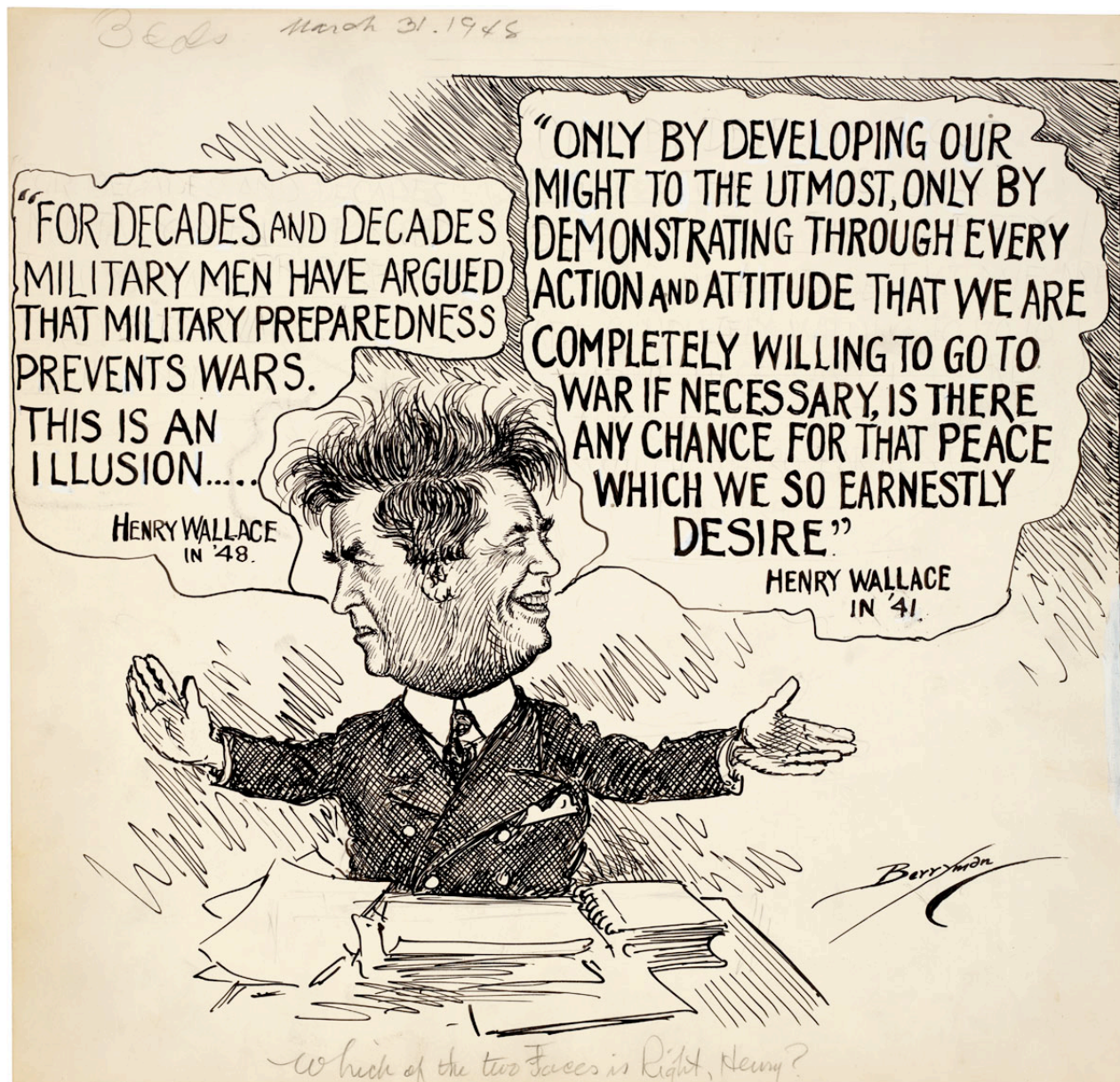
July 24, 1947

Summer is a critical time for candidates to campaign across the nation in preparation for the primaries the following spring. In this cartoon, Ohio Senator Robert A. Taft examines an electoral map of the United States planning his “summer schedule” with the hopes of becoming the next President. Taft ultimately lost the Republican nomination to New York Governor Thomas Dewey.

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“Which of the Two Faces is Right, Henry?”

April 1, 1948

This cartoon, printed before the 1948 Presidential election, shows Progressive Party Presidential candidate Henry Wallace flip-flopping on defense policy. As Vice President during World War II, Wallace staunchly defended military preparedness as a deterrent to war. In 1948, Wallace changed his position and argued that military preparedness would not prevent confrontation.

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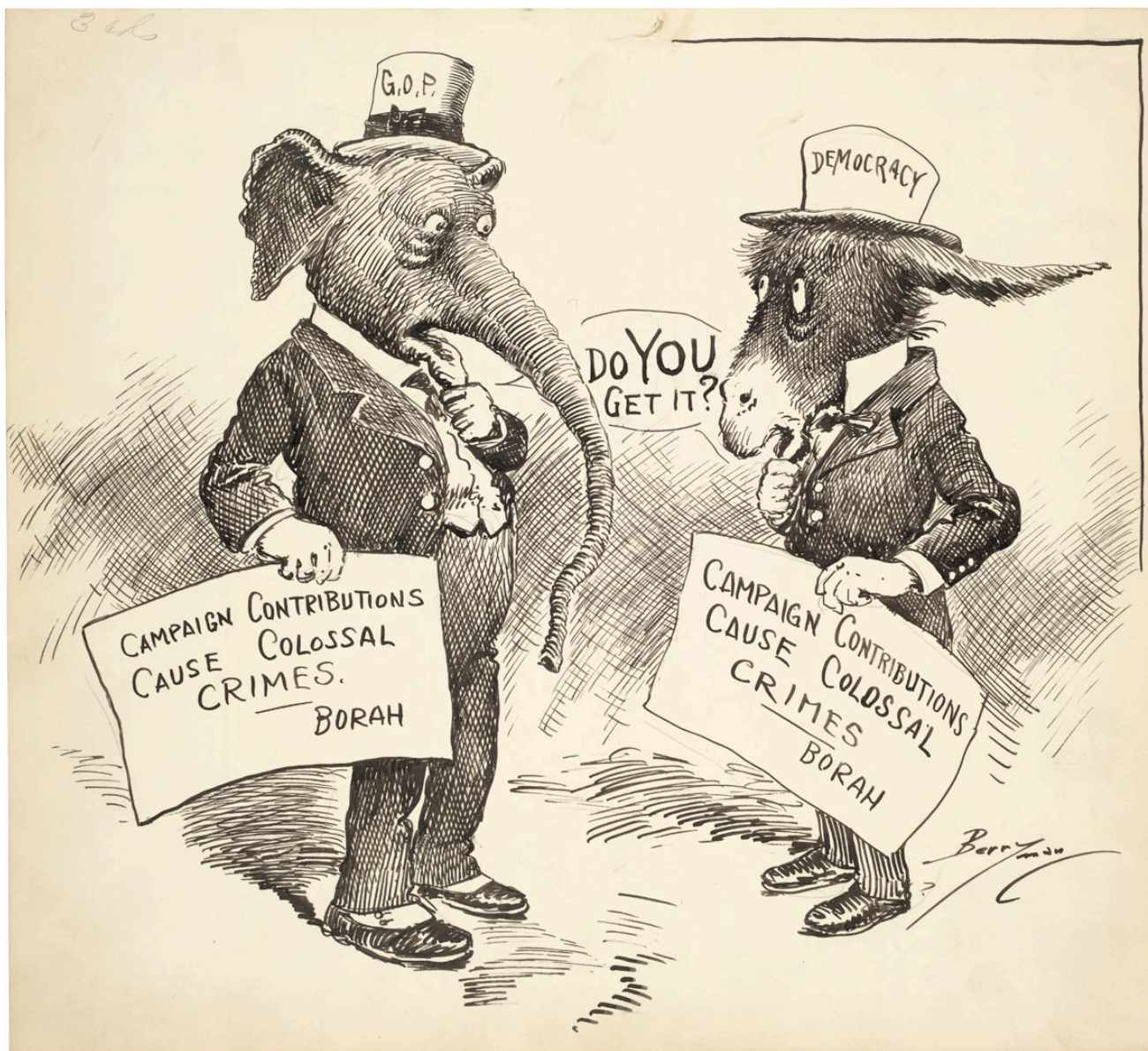
Henry Wallace (recent reprint)

By International News, 1944
*Records of the Office of War
Information*
National Archives

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“Campaign Contributions Cause Colossal Crimes” April 7, 1924

Campaign contributions and expenditures have historically led to controversy. This cartoon references a speech given by William Borah, a maverick Republican Senator from Idaho, on the Senate's investigations of corruption in the government and in campaign contributions in particular. Both the Republican elephant and the Democratic donkey are perplexed by Borah's statements; they ask each other “Do YOU get it?” suggesting that neither of them wants to give up their lucrative campaign fundraising efforts.

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“They Won’t Agree on Anything!”

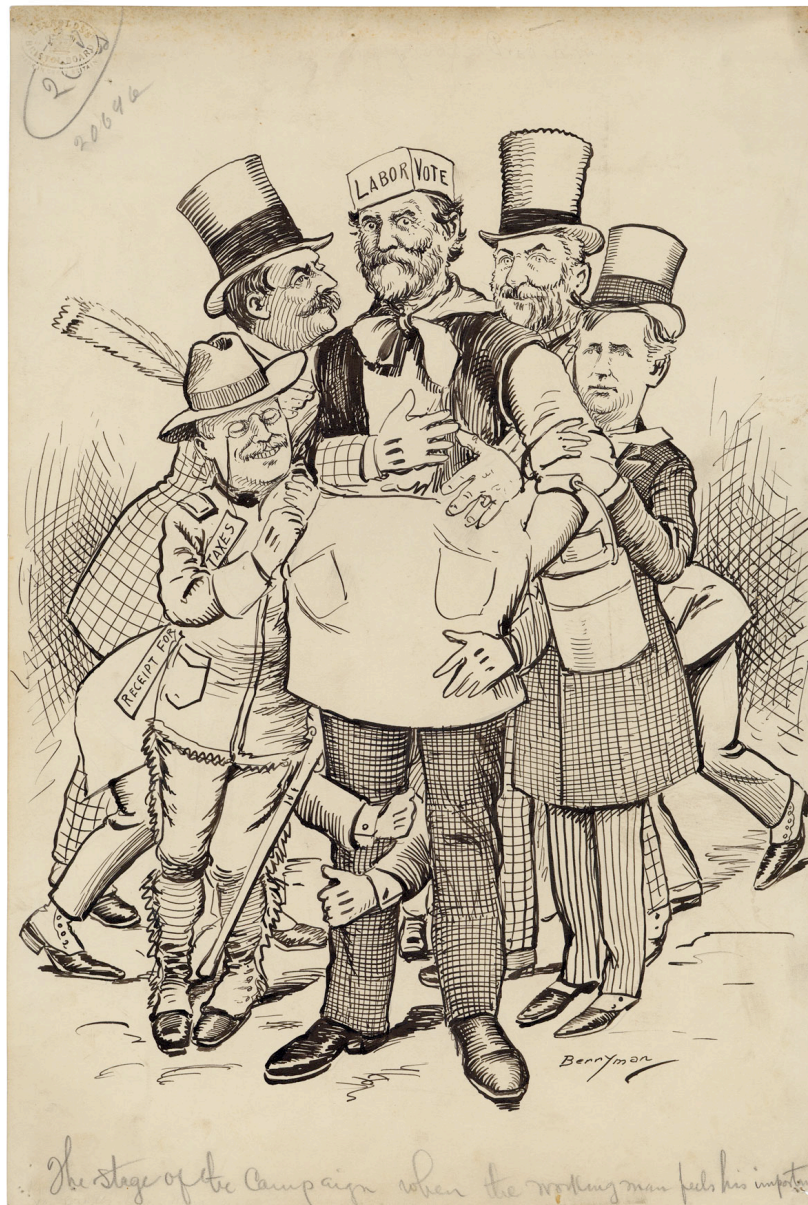
September 24, 1922

As they exit the Capitol and return home to campaign for reelection, the Republican elephant and Democratic donkey have differing perspectives on the session. The elephant remembers Republican successes while the donkey remembers the Republican majority’s failures; each hopes this leads to their party’s victory in the upcoming election.

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“The Stage of the Campaign When the Working Man Feels His Importance”

November 2, 1898

Politicians, including New York gubernatorial candidate Theodore Roosevelt, are shown cozying up to the “working man” as the 1898 congressional and state elections entered their final week. Berryman wryly points out the attention lavished on the labor vote, a potentially powerful voting bloc in the era of industrialization.

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“Ain’t Politics Grand?” October 18, 1924

With the 1924 Presidential and congressional elections only two weeks away, politicians of all parties began to promise lower taxes to woo voters. In this cartoon, “Mr. Tax Payer” revels in all the attention as the Republican elephant, the Democratic donkey, and the Progressive goat try to outdo each other.

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Reorganization of Congress

July 28, 1946

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the most comprehensive congressional reform in history, modernized Congress and expanded its administrative capabilities. The Democratic leadership in Congress, represented by Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley and House Speaker Sam Rayburn, hoped that congressional reform would be politically popular. John Q. Public's reply, however, suggested that many voters had a different opinion. In the November elections, the Democrats lost control of both the House and the Senate.

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“I’d Almost Forgotten You”

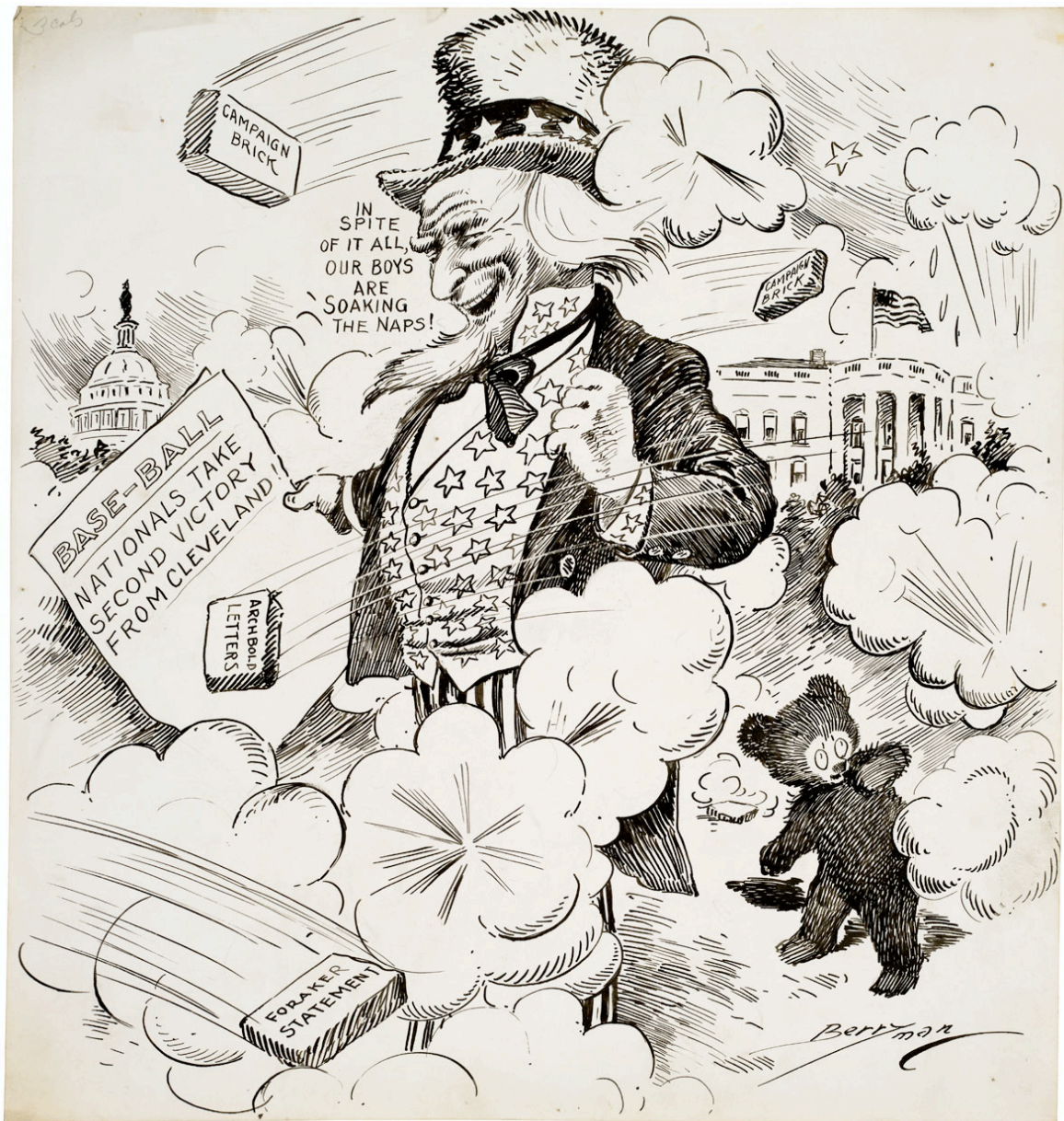
November 5, 1917

As World War I raged, Government officials had little time to think about local and state elections. In this cartoon, the god of war looks on while Uncle Sam peruses reports on the war. A small, almost overlooked figure, representing the voter, interrupts Uncle Sam with a reminder of the impending November elections.

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“Campaign Brick” September 26, 1908

Accusations and scandal characterized the 1908 congressional and Presidential campaigns. In this cartoon, the flying “Archbold” and “Foraker” bricks refer to an election scandal in which Senator Joseph B. Foraker was accused of taking bribes from Standard Oil Vice President John D. Archbold. Foraker subsequently lost his reelection bid. Uncle Sam ignores the bricks and focuses on a more positive subject: baseball. The Washington Nationals had just defeated the Cleveland Naps in two straight games.

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“The Lady and the Tiger”

November 7, 1917

In this cartoon Berryman presents the two big winners on Election Day 1917 in New York. Voters in New York adopted a woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution, a measure backed by Tammany Hall, New York City's Democratic political machine. On the same day, Democrat John F. Hylan defeated both the Republican mayor of New York City John Purroy Mitchel, and Socialist candidate Morris Hillquit. The victory was a major triumph for Tammany Hall, here represented by the proud Tammany Tiger.

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NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE
PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
171 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
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TELEPHONE, 4818 MURRAY HILL

HEADQUARTERS
1626 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



April 10, 1917.

Hon. Champ Clark,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

On behalf of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, I write to ask that a Committee on Woman Suffrage be appointed in the House of Representatives as in the Senate of the Congress of the United States. We make this request because the Judiciary Committee, to which constitutional amendments are referred, is and always has been so occupied with other important questions, that it has never been able to give the consideration due to this measure, supported by so large a portion of our people.

May I remind you that the national governments of Great Britain, France and Russia have promised woman suffrage in the near future; and that the greater part of Canada has already established it within a few months. The leaders of these governments have announced that the vote has been or will be given to their women in recognition of the devotion, sacrifice, skill and endurance of women in their varied service to their country under the strain of war. Our Republic stands upon the threshold of what may prove the severest test of loyalty and endurance our country has ever had. It needs its women; and they are ready -- as fearless, as willing, as able, as loyal as any women of the world.

You have had a long and successful political career and that means that you know men and women. You know that both work better when their hearts bear no sense

Letter from Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, April 10, 1917 (Page 1 of 2)

In this letter suffragist Carrie Chapman Catt urges the House of Representatives to create a committee devoted exclusively to woman suffrage. The Senate created such a committee in 1882, but no comparable committee existed in the House. The committee was ultimately created, and in 1919 it proposed a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote nationwide. This amendment, ratified in 1920, became the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Records of the U.S. House of Representatives
National Archives

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4-10-17.

of being wronged. You will realize that our women will feel a less exalted patriotism, a less unselfish spirit of devotion, a less spontaneous desire to serve, if they are forced to carry a conviction that the monarchies of the world have been more just to their women citizens than this Republic has been to us.

Mr. Speaker, the women of our country appreciate the fact that you are yourself an advocate of our cause, but we do not presume upon your interest when we ask for a House Suffrage Committee. We ask it because the world is calling to the Congress of the United States to make better time if it would hold its place as Leader in the march of world democracy.

As a small concession to this world-wide movement, we beg you to recommend to the House the establishment of a Woman Suffrage Committee.

Very truly,

Carrie Chapman Catt
President.

CCC-S

Letter from Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, April 10, 1917 (Page 2 of 2)

In this letter suffragist Carrie Chapman Catt urges the House of Representatives to create a committee devoted exclusively to woman suffrage. The Senate created such a committee in 1882, but no comparable committee existed in the House. The committee was ultimately created, and in 1919 it proposed a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote nationwide. This amendment, ratified in 1920, became the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

*Records of the U.S. House of Representatives
National Archives*

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“Mr. Bryan in 1899—‘I stand just where I stood three years ago!’” undated

William Jennings Bryan is shown staring through the White House fence contemplating a second run for President. On October 20, 1899, Bryan announced that during his 1896 campaign he stood for free silver at a ratio of 16-1 and asserted that “I stand today where I stood then.” This cartoon plays on those words: Bryan, who had lost the 1896 election, is standing in the same place—outside the gates of the White House looking in. Berryman’s cartoon proved prophetic—Bryan lost the Presidential election in 1900.

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**"William Jennings Bryan
Campaigning for the Presidency,
1896" (recent reprint)**

*Records of the U.S. Information
Agency
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“I Got A New Idea”

January 17, 1904

In 1896 and 1900, Bryan ran unsuccessfully as the Democratic nominee for President. In 1904, believing the Democratic Party was unlikely to give him a third chance, Bryan came up with a new idea—to run for the U.S. Senate. Fellow Nebraskan Charles Dietrich planned to vacate his Senate seat, and Bryan hoped to convince the state legislature, who at that time elected senators, to select him. In the cartoon Bryan is telling the American people—represented by Miss Democracy—about his new idea.

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“So Near and Yet So Far!”

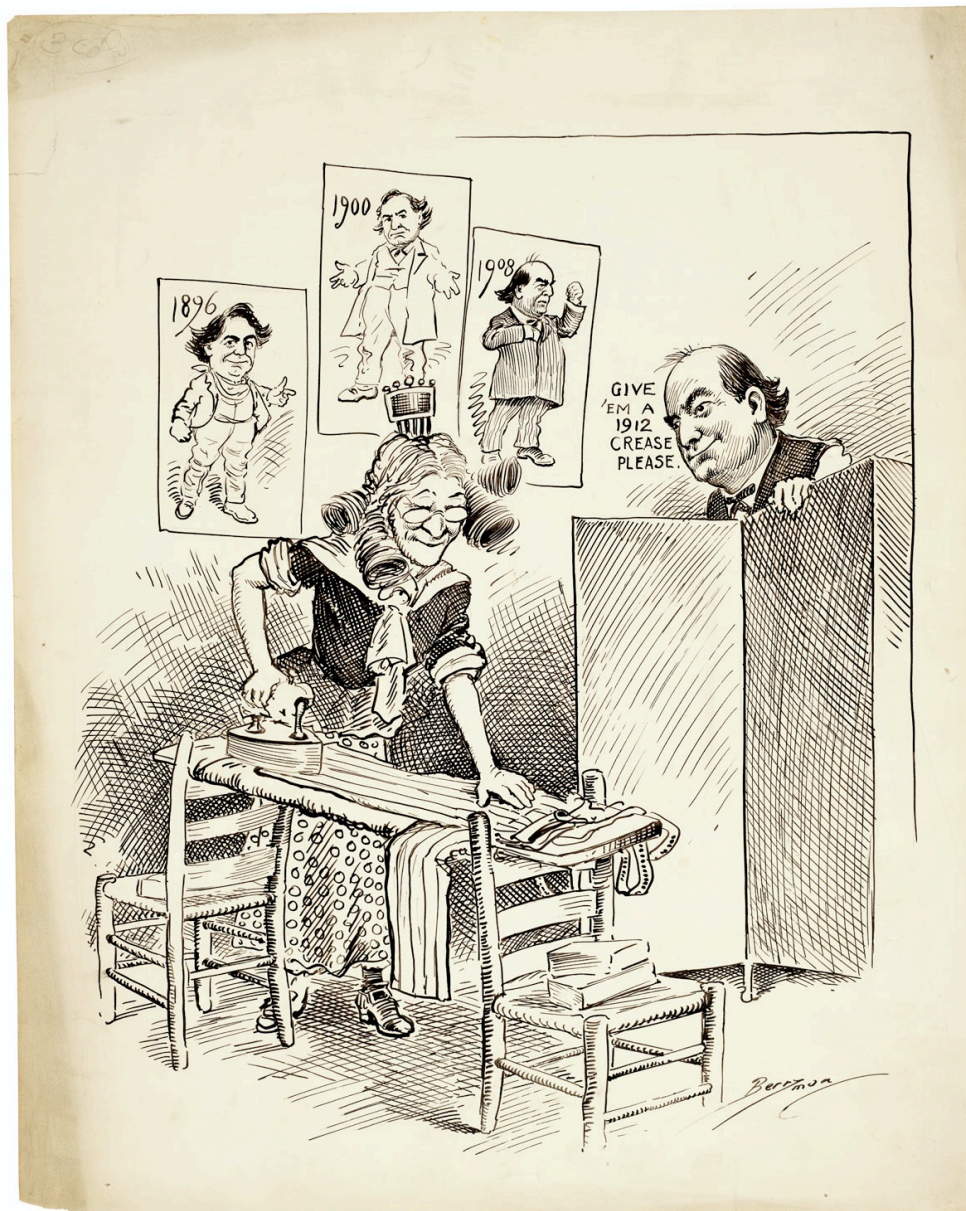
May 13, 1908

This cartoon shows William Jennings Bryan attending a State Dinner at the White House hosted by departing President Theodore Roosevelt. Bryan, who would soon secure the Democratic nomination for President, is shown looking longingly at the Presidential chair. Roosevelt tries to guide the fixated Bryan back to the dining area, while the teddy bear comments on Bryan's Presidential dreams.

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“Give ‘em a 1912 Crease Please.” January 26, 1912

William Jennings Bryan spent the winter of 1911–12 on a speaking tour of the country in preparation for the 1912 Democratic convention. While Bryan was not expected to receive the nomination, he wanted to be available in case the convention deadlocked. Here Bryan waits behind the screen while Miss Democracy presses his trousers. With those instructions and the images of his past campaigns hanging on the wall, Berryman suggests Bryan is preparing for a fourth Presidential bid.

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“How His Voice Has Changed!”

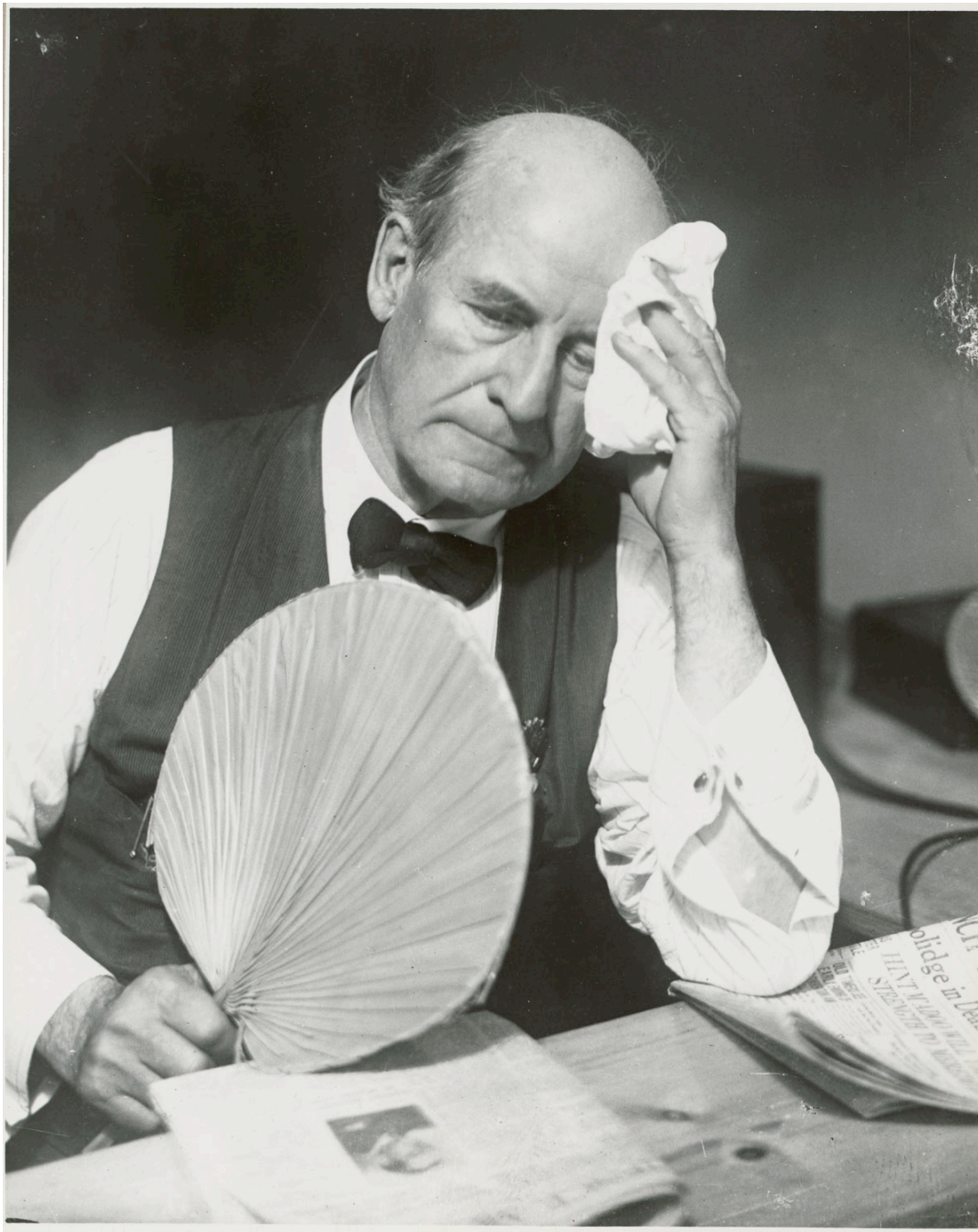
March 4, 1920

Before the 1920 Presidential election, perennial candidate William Jennings Bryan announced he did not desire the Democratic Presidential nomination. But, as a three-time party nominee with two additional attempts seeking his party's nomination, his announcement was received with skepticism. An old-fashioned record player, known as a Victrola, spreads his message. The Democrats nominated James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio, who lost the Presidential election to Republican Warren G. Harding.

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"William Jennings Bryan appears tired during the 13th day of the Democratic Convention at Madison Square Garden, 1924" (recent reprint)

By United Press International
Records of the U.S. Information
Agency
National Archives

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“Ambitious Home Run Hitters”

August 3, 1920

In late summer 1920 the Presidential contest between Democratic nominee James M. Cox and Republican nominee Warren G. Harding was beginning to intensify. However, the dominant news story was not the campaign—it was baseball sensation Babe Ruth’s unstoppable first season with the New York Yankees. In this cartoon both Presidential candidates are shown pondering Ruth’s secret of success with the White House being their “real home plate.”

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James M. Cox, ca. 1920
Prints and Photographs
Library of Congress

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Warren G. Harding, ca. 1921-23

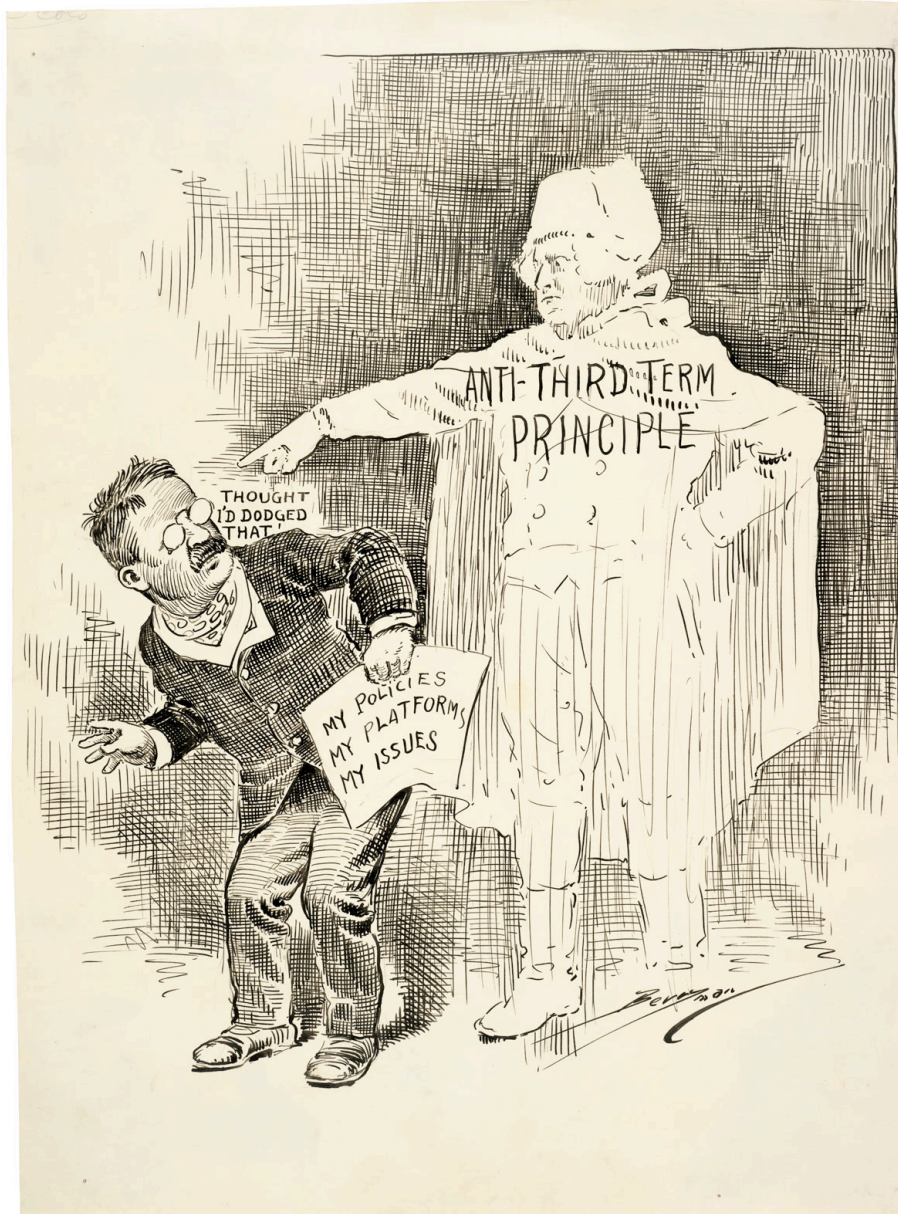
*Records of the Bureau of
Reclamation
National Archives*

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<http://www.archives.gov>



“Anti-Third Term Principle”

October 1, 1912

After winning the 1904 election, President Theodore Roosevelt announced that he would honor the two-term tradition by not running for reelection in 1908. The pledge haunted Roosevelt, especially when he decided to seek the Presidency again in 1912. This cartoon, published one month before the election, shows the ghost of George Washington reminding Roosevelt of his past promise. Roosevelt lost the election to Woodrow Wilson.

U.S. Senate Collection
Center for Legislative Archives

From the Exhibit:
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**The National Archives &
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Eightieth Congress of the United States of America
At the First Session

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Friday, the third
day of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States
relating to the terms of office of the President.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

“ARTICLE —

“SECTION 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

“SEC. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.”



Speaker of the House of Representatives.



Acting President of the Senate pro tempore.

The 22nd Amendment to the
U.S. Constitution,
ratified February 27, 1951

The 22nd Amendment—ratified in 1951—codified the two-term tradition for the Presidency. George Washington began the tradition by retiring as President after two terms. The tradition was tested in 1880 and 1912, but it remained unbroken until Democratic President Franklin Delano Roosevelt won a third and fourth term in the White House in 1940 and 1944. In 1947, Congress proposed the 22nd Amendment amid concerns that without limits, the Presidency could become a dictatorship which lasted a lifetime.

*General Records of the U.S.
Government
National Archives*

From the Exhibit:
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**The National Archives &
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<http://www.archives.gov>



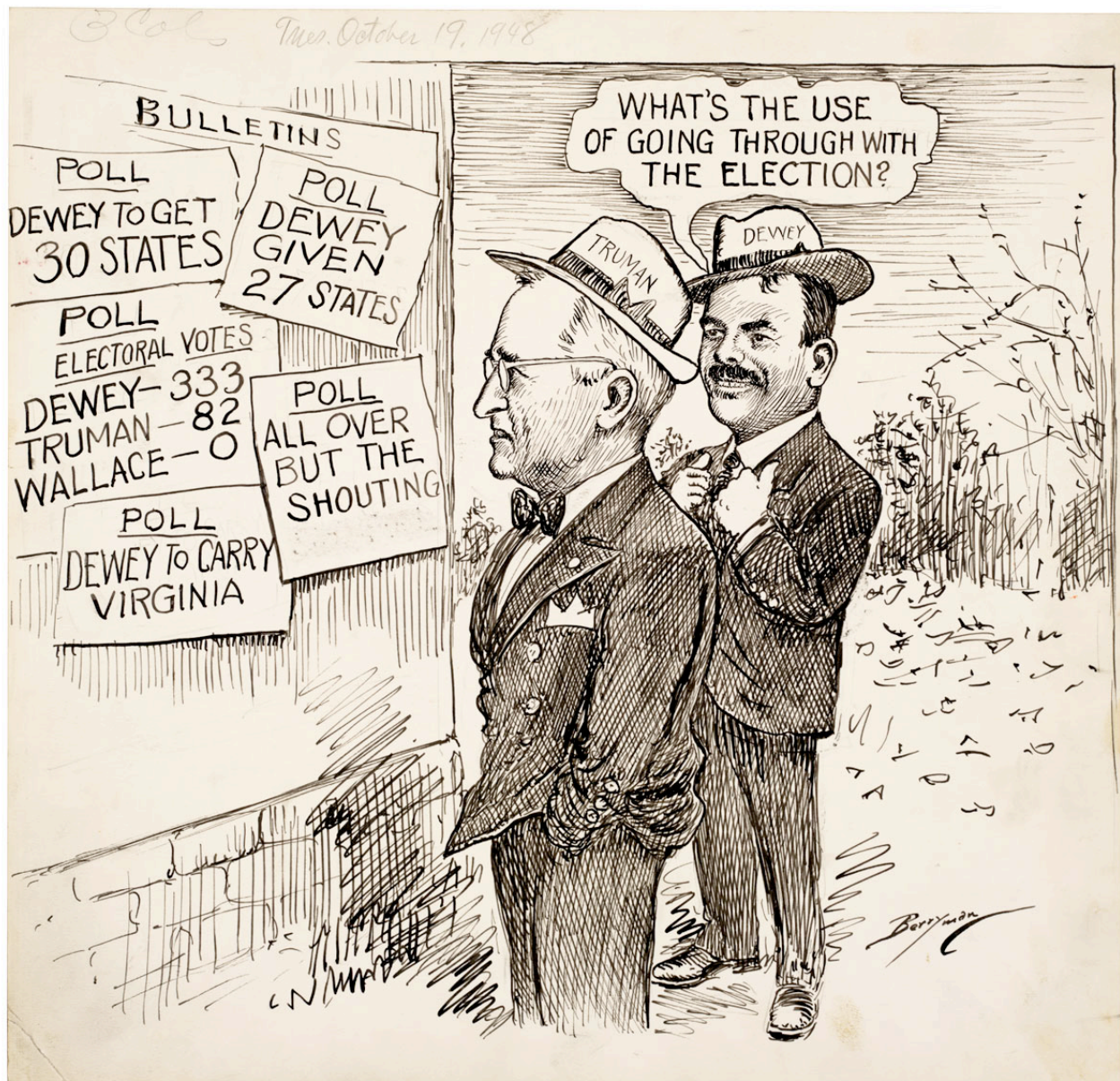
Original photograph of Theodore Roosevelt, by C.M. Bell Photographic Company, signed October 13, 1904

Clifford Berryman was known for his realistic cartoon portraits that did not unkindly emphasize or exaggerate the physical traits of his subjects. Among his papers are hundreds of reference photographs of many of the famous people who appeared in his cartoons. President Roosevelt gave this photograph of himself to Berryman. It is signed, "To C. K. Berryman and the bear with regards of Theodore Roosevelt, October 13th, 1904."

U.S. Senate Collection
Center for Legislative Archives

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“What’s the Use of Going Through with the Election?” October 19, 1948

President Harry S. Truman, the Democratic Presidential nominee in the election of 1948, was widely forecast to lose by a large margin to Republican nominee Thomas E. Dewey. This cartoon shows the prevailing public opinion of the time, just days before the election took place. Despite several polls predicting a landslide victory for Dewey, Truman won the election in one of the biggest political upsets in U.S. history.

U.S. Senate Collection
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Dewey Defeats Truman

By United Press, 1948

Records of the U.S. Information
Agency

National Archives

From the Exhibit:

Running for Office:

*Candidates, Campaigns and the
Cartoons of Clifford K. Berryman*

**The National Archives &
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“How They’re Acting—and How They Feel” November 5, 1912

This cartoon shows the three Presidential candidates on the eve of the contentious 1912 election: former President Theodore Roosevelt for the Progressive (Bull Moose) Party, Woodrow Wilson for the Democratic Party, and incumbent President William Howard Taft for the Republican Party. The cartoon reveals the anxiety underneath the confident public persona each candidate projects. Wilson won the election when Roosevelt and Taft split the Republican vote.

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“The Pleasure Is All Mine!”

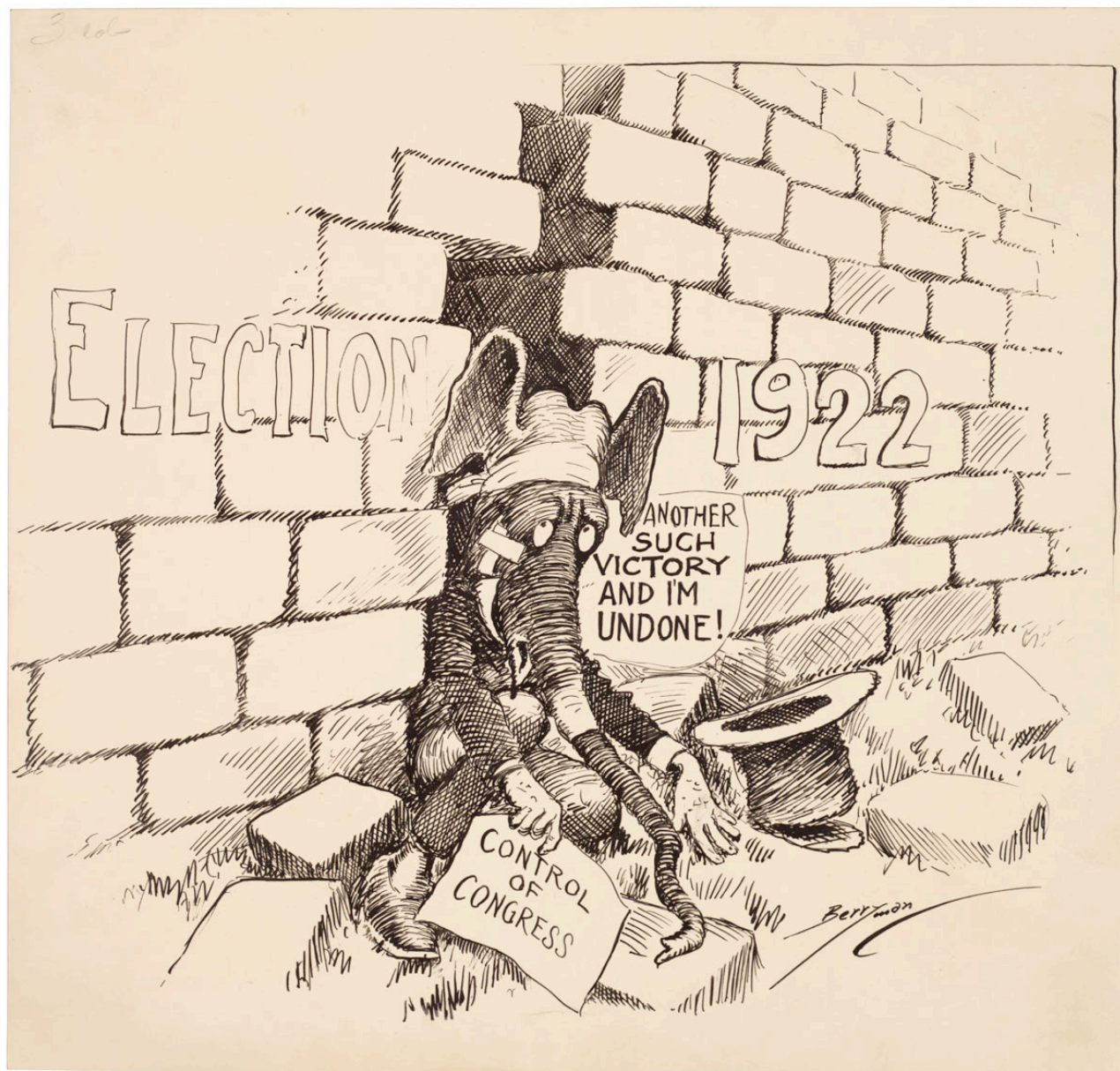
November 10, 1904

When Democrat Judge Alton B. Parker lost the 1904 Presidential election to the incumbent Republican President Theodore Roosevelt, fellow Democrat William Jennings Bryan should have felt disappointed. But in this cartoon, printed two days after the election, Bryan is shown gloating as Parker and the Democratic Party collapse in shambles. Bryan lost the Democratic nomination to Parker, and his pleasure comes from seeing the defeat of his former competitor.

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“Another Such Victory and I’m Undone!”

November 9, 1922

The Republican Party desperately fought to retain control of Congress in the 1922 midterm elections. Although prepared to lose some of their seats, they lost many more than expected and emerged from the election with only a very slim majority in both houses. As the beaten and battered elephant in the cartoon suggests, another attempt to maintain the Republican majority through such a brutal election cycle would likely end in defeat.

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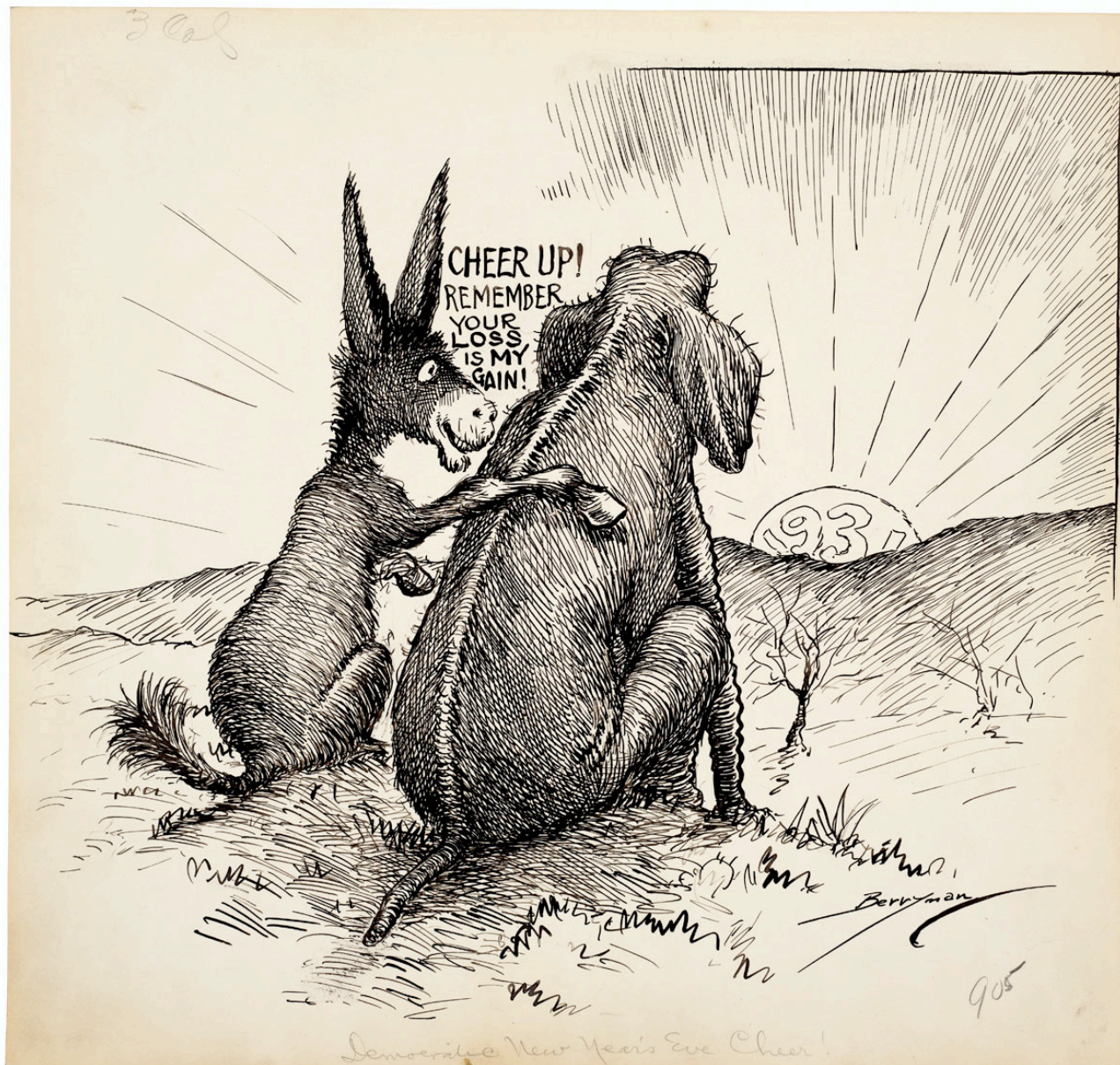
“Miss Democracy ‘Lan’ Sakes, What’ll I Do With ‘Em?’” November 7, 1912

The 1912 elections resulted in a huge victory for the Democratic Party. The Republican vote was split between President William Howard Taft and former President Theodore Roosevelt, which allowed the Democrat Woodrow Wilson to win the Presidency and the Democrats a substantial majority in both houses of Congress. A surprised Miss Democracy is shown two days after the election carrying the House and Senate with the White House tucked under her arm; she is wondering what the change in leadership will bring.

*U.S. Senate Collection
Center for Legislative Archives*

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Cartoons of Clifford K. Berryman*

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“Democratic New Years Eve Cheer”

December 31, 1931

In the 1930 congressional elections, Republicans retained a slim majority in both houses of Congress. When the new Congress convened in December 1931, however, a number of deaths and departures left vacancies in seats held by Republicans. Results from special elections held to fill these seats shifted control of the House of Representatives to the Democrats. The Democratic donkey, cheered by his party's new power, consoles the defeated Republican elephant as the old year sets over the horizon.

*U.S. Senate Collection
Center for Legislative Archives*

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“The Post-Season Parade”

March 5, 1915

This cartoon highlights the biennial departure of “lame duck” members of Congress—those who are departing Capitol Hill after losing their bid for reelection. The lame ducks in this cartoon are defeated Democrats heading to the White House hoping to secure political appointments from President Woodrow Wilson.

*U.S. Senate Collection
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